

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 13.

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NO. 185.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
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THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mammoth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.
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Estate of James Harlan, dec'd.

THE undersigned having been appointed administrators of the estate of James Harlan, deceased, request all persons indebted to the same to make an early settlement. Persons having claims against said estate will have them prepared for adjustment.

All persons who may have any books, law or miscellaneous, belonging to said estate, are requested to return them to the undersigned at once.

JAMES HARLAN, JR.
JOHN M. HARLAN.
Administrators.

March 14, 1863—Yeoman copy.

HARLAN & HARLAN,

Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal courts held in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.

March 15, 1863—tf.

J. M. GRAY,

DENTAL SURGEON,
Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner. He would ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement upon the Gold Plated Plate, which, for cleanliness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled. Specimens of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office.

Frankfort, April 22, 1863-1y.

Executive, Military, and Judicial Directory of the State of Kentucky.

We publish, for the information of our readers, the following Directory of all the departments of the State Government of Kentucky:

Executive Department.

GOVERNOR.

James F. Robinson, Frankfort.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

D. C. Wickliffe, Secretary of State, Frankfort.

James W. Tate, Assistant Secretary, Frankfort.

Daniel Clarke, "Ancient Governor," Frankfort.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

Grant Green, Auditor, Frankfort.

C. Bailey, Assistant Auditor, Frankfort.

James M. Withrow, Clerk, Frankfort.

Isaac Wingate, Jr., Clerk, Frankfort.

B. F. Johnson, Clerk, Frankfort.

Thos. J. Harlan, Clerk, Frankfort.

F. H. Overton, Clerk, Frankfort.

John L. Sneed, Clerk, Frankfort.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.

James H. Garrard, Treasurer, Frankfort.

Mason P. Brown, Clerk, Frankfort.

LAND OFFICE.

Thos. J. Frasier, Register, Frankfort.

Richard Sharpe, Clerk, Frankfort.

John J. Roberts, Clerk, Frankfort.

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Robert Richardson, Covington.

BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

Philip Swigert, Frankfort.

John M. Todd, Frankfort.

William Brown, Sr., Bowlinggreen.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Andrew J. James, Frankfort.

PUBLIC PRINTER.

Wm. E. Hughes, Frankfort.

PUBLIC BINDER.

Adam C. Keenon, Frankfort.

LIBRARIAN.

Geo. A. Robertson, Frankfort.

Military Department.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

John W. Fennell, Adjutant General, Frankfort.

Robt. A. Athey, Asst. Adj. Gen., Frankfort.

Wm. E. Cox, Clerk, Frankfort.

Chas. J. Clarke, Clerk, Frankfort.

John N. Mackham, Clerk, Frankfort.

Charles Haydon, Clerk, Frankfort.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

James F. Robinson, Jr., Quartermaster General, Frankfort.

Ed. S. Theobald, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.

Thos. A. Theobald, Ordnance Clerk, at Arsenal, Frankfort.

Judicial Department.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Alvin Davall, Chief Justice, Georgetown.

John F. Billie, Judge, Louisville.

Belvid J. Peters, Judge, Mount Sterling.

Rufus K. Williams, Judge, Mayfield.

James P. Metcalfe, Reporter, Frankfort.

Leslie Combs, Clerk, Frankfort.

R. R. Bolling, Deputy Clerk, Frankfort.

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURTS.

1st Dist.—C. S. Marshall, Bandville.

2d Dist.—R. T. Petree, Hopkinsville.

3d Dist.—James Stuart, Brandenburg.

4th Dist.—A. W. Graham, Bowlinggreen.

5th Dist.—J. E. Newman, Bardonia.

6th Dist.—F. T. Fox, Danville.

7th Dist.—Peter B. Muir, Louisville.

8th Dist.—Geo. C. Drake, New Castle.

9th Dist.—Joseph Doniphan, Augusta.

10th Dist.—L. W. Andrews, Flemingsburg.

11th Dist.—Richard Apperson, Jr., Mt. Sterling.

12th Dist.—George F. Pen, Frankfort.

13th Dist.—W. C. Goodloe, Richmond.

14th Dist.—W. P. Fowler, Smithland.

CHANCERY.

4th Dist.—J. W. Ritter, Glasgow.

7th Dist.—Henry Purdie, Louisville.

Harry Stucky, Clerk Louisville Chancery Court, Louisville.

COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEYS.

1st Dist.—P. D. Yeiser, Paducah.

2d Dist.—E. P. Campbell, Princeton.

3d Dist.—John Chapeze, Hartford.

4th Dist.—W. B. Jones, Franklin.

5th Dist.—L. H. Noble, Lebanon.

6th Dist.—M. H. Owsley, Burksville.

7th Dist.—J. R. Dugay, Shelbyville.

8th Dist.—John L. Scott, Frankfort.

9th Dist.—R. B. Carpenter, Covington.

10th Dist.—Geo. M. Thomas, Clarksville.

11th Dist.—J. S. Dury, Mt. Sterling.

12th Dist.—Hugh F. Finley, Whitley C. H.

13th Dist.—W. S. Downey, Winchester.

14th Dist.—John Barrett, Henderson.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that CHARLES RODGERS and JOHN W. BUCKMAN, who were under sentence of confinement in the Penitentiary for a term of years by the Jefferson Circuit Court for felony committed in the city of Louisville, have made their escape from the jail of said county, and are now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, JAMES F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, each, for the apprehension of the said Charles Rodgers and John W. Buckman, and their delivery to the Jail of Jefferson county within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 1st day of June, A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

J. F. ROBINSON.

By the Governor:
D. C. Wickliffe, Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

\$200 Reward.

I WILL give the above reward, in addition to the reward offered by the Governor, for the apprehension and delivery to me, of CHARLES RODGERS and JOHN BUCKMAN, who broke jail early on the morning of the 31st May, 1863, of \$100 reward for each. They were tried the present term of the Court, and convicted of robbery; Charles Rodgers for seven years and ten months, and John W. Buckman, for four years.

CHARLES RODGERS, is about 5 feet 10 inches high; 22 years of age; dark complexion; dark brown hair; hazel eyes, and weighs near 150 pounds; tolerably slim built; has recently had small pox, is but slightly pitted, but shows plainly, especially about the nose; keen, shrewd, and rather good looking; features rather thin, incessant chewer of tobacco; has beard, if well grown out, would be black. Had on when he left, a light mixed cassimere coat, light pants, gray flannel shirt, black low crown hat, wears his hair short, has a habit of putting his hand to his forehead and throwing his head down.

JOHN W. BUCKMAN, is about 5 feet 11 inches high; 22 years of age; dark complexion; dark brown hair; hazel eyes, and weighs near 145 pounds; slim built; light complexion; light hair; light blue or grey eyes; long features; shows his teeth when in conversation, his upper teeth are large and long; has a pale look from long confinement in prison; has good and bad hair, but scarcely any beard, if any it is light sandy. Wore, when he left, dark cassimere frock coat, light pants, grey shirt, low crown black hat, walks erect.

W. K. THOMAS.

Notary of Jefferson County.

Louisville, Ky., June 2, 1863-3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me, that JEREMIAH POPE, who killed and murdered William Lasswell, in the county of Rockcastle, has fled from justice, and is now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, JAMES F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred and Fifty dollars for the apprehension of the said Jeremiah Pope, and his delivery to the jailer of Rockcastle county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 31st Jan., A. D. 1863, and in the 71st year of the Commonwealth.

J. F. ROBINSON.

D. C. Wickliffe, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.

Jeremiah Pope is a man about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; weighs some 170 pounds, very black hair; his right arm has been broken, is crooked; one finger on the left hand, next to the little finger, is off just at the root of the nail; 37 or 38 years old.

Feb. 2, w&t&w3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me, that JAMES H. SMITH did, on the 11th day of December, 1862, kill and murder Joshua Burdett, in the county of Garrard, has since made his escape, and is now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, JAMES F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars for the apprehension of the said JAMES H. SMITH, and his delivery to the jailer of Garrard county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 26th day of December, A. D. 1862, and in the 71st year of the Commonwealth.

J. F. ROBINSON.

By the Governor:
D. C. Wickliffe, Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Said SMITH is about twenty-six years of age; about 5 feet 10 inches high; slender form; weighs about 120 pounds; black eyes, black hair, and closely trimmed; short, black, thin whiskers and moustache; cheek bones rather prominent; slow and easy spoken; carriage straight and leisurely.

In addition to the above reward for the apprehension and delivery of said SMITH, I hereby offer FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

B. M. BURDETT.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me, that ROBERT R. HARRISON, who killed and murdered William A. White, in the county of Warren, has since made his escape from the jail of said county, and is now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, BERNARD MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Robert R. Harrison, and his delivery to the jailer of Warren county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 26th day of May, A. D. 1862, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

B. MAGOFFIN.

By the Governor:
N. G. Gentry, Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Robert R. Harrison is about 5 feet 10 inches high; heavy set; hair, dark sandy; age, between 25 and 30 years; a scar on one cheek bone; speaks distinctly and slowly; rather round-shouldered, and a stout healthy-looking man.

May 30, 1862-w&t&w3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN J. BELL, did kill and murder Mike Shawler, in the county of Simpson, has since made his escape and is now a fugitive from justice.

Now, therefore, I, JAS. F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said John J. Bell, and his delivery to the Jail of Simpson county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 13th day of July, A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

J. F. ROBINSON.

By the Governor:
D. C. Wickliffe, Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Said Bell is about twenty-nine years of age, spare make, light hair, about five feet eleven inches high, inclined to be stoop shouldered, appearance of being dissipated, very quiet, and never talks unless spoken to, and his eyes appear defective.

July 15, 1863-w&t&w3m.

Louisville and Frankfort, and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.

ON and after Monday, April 6, 1863, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Louisville at 5:50 A. M., stopping at all stations west of Lexington, except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownsboro and Bellevue, connecting at Eminence with stage for New Castle, at Frankfort for Lawrenceburg, Harrodsburg and Danville, at Midway for Versailles, at Paducah for Georgetown, and at Lexington, via rail and stage, for Nicholasville, Danville, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, and all interior towns.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Frankfort at 9:10 A. M., and arrive at Louisville at 9 A. M., and will leave Louisville at 4:20 P. M., arriving at Frankfort at 9:10 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Lexington at 2 P. M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:10 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:30 A. M.

Freight is received and discharged from 7:30 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Through Tickets for Danville, Harrodsburg, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, Winchester, Nicholasville, Georgetown, Shelbyville, and other towns in the interior for sale, and all further information can be had at the Depot in Louisville, corner of Jefferson and Brook streets.

SAMUEL GILL,
Superintendent.

April 6, 1863.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$150 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me, that JOHN LITCHEL killed and murdered one John Cotton on the 25th day of June, 1863, in the county of Christian, and has fled from justice and is now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, JAMES F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Litchell, and his delivery to the jailer of Christian county within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 25th day of July, A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

J. F. ROBINSON.

By the Governor:
D. C. Wickliffe, Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

July 27th, 1863-w&t&w3m.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Frankfort, Georgetown and Paris Mail and Passenger Line.

THE Mail Carriage on this line leaves Frankfort on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and returning leaves Paris on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock, A. M. The charge for Through or Way Freight will be moderate—lower than the rate by the railroad route, and good time made. Packages will also be carried on reasonable terms. Patrons solicited.

Office in Frankfort at the Capital Hotel, in Paris at the Paris Hotel, in Georgetown at S. Gentry's.

LEWIS & SONS.
Frankfort, July 4, 1863-tf.

CAPITAL HOTEL,

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

WE have leased the Capital Hotel for a term of years. It is unnecessary to say more to our friends, and to those who have been in the habit of stopping at the

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1863.

The Inauguration of Governor Bramlette.

The ceremonies, appropriate to this important event in the history of Kentucky, took place in our city on yesterday. The attendance of ladies and gentlemen from all parts of the State was larger than usual upon such occasions—and the feelings which seem to pervade the vast crowd during the progress of the exercises, was ample evidence of the earnest appreciation of the people, of the immense importance and meaning of the recent demonstration of the freedom of Kentucky which, on the first Monday in August, manifested itself in the glorious victory achieved by loyalty over disloyalty. No one present entertained any doubt of the true position of this State, and every one felt that Kentucky would always be, as she has ever been, immovably loyal to the government of our fathers and thoroughly devoted to the principles of constitutional liberty.

At 10 o'clock in the morning, the procession, composed of the 2d Maryland Regiment, distinguished officers of the army, civilians, and the various committees, formed in front of the State House, and moved to the Capitol Hotel, where General Bramlette was received, seated in an open carriage, attended by Governor Robinson, Col. Richard T. Jacob, and the Hon. Joshua F. Bell, and from there the procession, after moving through the principal streets, proceeded to the public square, where the exercises were to be conducted from a large platform erected for the purpose.

After the vast crowd had been arranged and gathered around the stand, and most delicious and soul-stirring music from the 48th Pennsylvania Band, Gen. John M. Harlan, on behalf of the citizens of Frankfort and Franklin county, delivered, in an eloquent and impressive manner, an address of welcome to the capitol. Gen. H. spoke in substance as follows:

Gen. Bramlette: As the honored organ of the citizens of Frankfort and Franklin county—a loyal city and a loyal county—I welcome you to the capitol of the State, and tender you, most cordially, the hospitalities of this people. We congratulate you, sir, upon your elevation, by an unprecedented majority, to the distinguished position of Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth.

To be the Governor of Kentucky, at any time, has been esteemed an honor of which any citizen might well be proud. But to be the chosen leader of the people at this, the most critical period in all her history, is surely enough to fill the measure of any ambition.

It is, indeed, a critical period in Kentucky's history, for she occupies a central position in a great and powerful nation, convulsed by the most stupendous and eventful civil war the world has yet known—a war involving, not merely the welfare and happiness of the American people, but, in my judgment, the interests of Christian Civilization and free republican government.

It seems but yesterday, sir, when we were an united, contented, and prosperous people, having, as we thought, common interests and a common destiny—all alike devoted to our country—all alike cherishing the glorious memories which cluster around its history. With grateful pride we remembered the dangers passed and the sacrifices made by our fathers, and with the proudest delight, we dwelt upon the rapid strides which this people were making to power and greatness. But what do we now behold? The operation of causes which, if unchecked, will utterly extinguish every trace of American nationality. Discord and divisions have taken the place of union and harmony—dark forebodings the place of bright hopes—wide-spread desolation the place of teeming prosperity—the clangor of arms the place of universal peace. Unnatural hands have been laid upon the columns of the temple of our liberties, and are threatening to drag them down upon our heads, crushing, in their fall, the last vestige of free republican government.

In the presence of these tremendous issues, Kentucky has acted her part wisely and nobly. She has been true to the memory of her illustrious dead. She has been true to her own high sense of honor and of right. She has pursued the even tenor of her way, regardless of the clamors of ultraists of either section, who, differing upon all other questions, have vied with each other in heaping opprobrium upon the course which her people have deemed it their duty to pursue. Time, however, has vindicated the far-seeing wisdom of her public men, and the unselfish patriotism of her people. Profoundly regretting the necessity which brought them into armed conflict with their brethren, they yet regarded the preservation of the unity of this country as far above all ties of blood or interest; and in their own good time, and in their own chosen mode, they arrayed themselves under the star-gemmed banner of constitutional liberty, and upon the battle-field of this memorable revolution, have nobly attested their devotion to the government of their fathers.

Her soldiers upon the battle field, and her citizens in all the peaceful modes, recognized by the laws of the land, have indicated to their countrymen, in unmistakable terms, that they intend to remain, now and forever, in the Union, and under the National Constitution, the only bond of that Union. They regard the preservation and destiny of constitutional republican government as deeply, perhaps, finally, staked, upon the issue of the struggle now progressing between the friends and enemies of the American Union.

To be called, sir, under such trying circumstances, to preside over the affairs of this Commonwealth for the ensuing four years, as the exponent of these principles, and as the custodian, in a great measure, of the honor and rights of Kentucky, is the highest possible evidence of the esteem and confidence of your fellow-citizens. We recognize the magnitude and difficulty of the trust to which the voice of the people has called you. But your elevated character, as a citizen, jurist, statesman, and soldier, gives us an unshaken confidence that you will discharge the peculiarly responsible duties imposed upon you in a manner creditable to yourself, and answerable to the high expectations of your fellow-citizens.

Allow me, again, sir, to welcome you in our midst and to assure you of the cordial co-operation and support of those whom I repre-

sent, in all measures which have for their object the welfare and happiness of our State and country. And we indulge the confident hope and trust that long before the close of your administration, we may all be able to rejoice together in a restored Union—an Union whose authority none will dispute—an Union firmly established in the hearts and affections of the whole people—an Union under the Constitution of Washington—an Union which shall survive, to bless the present and future generations, "to the last syllable of recorded time."

Gov. Robinson then arose, and, before introducing the Governor elect, begged leave to say that the acts of his administration had passed before the great tribunal of public judgment. A scrutiny of these acts he neither feared nor avoided. They will speak for themselves. He also availed himself of that occasion to return his warmest thanks to the corps of officers by whom he had been surrounded, and who had discharged all their duties with marked ability and fidelity to the interests of the State. He should always remember them with the kindest feelings.

He then, in fit and appropriate words, introduced General Bramlette, and asked for him, not only the confidence of the people who had selected him, but the earnest attention of the audience to what he had to say.

The Governor elect then delivered, in a tone and manner worthy the occasion, the following Inaugural Address—at the close of which he took the oath of office:

Fellow Citizens of Kentucky:

In obedience to the will of the loyal citizens of Kentucky, expressed with unprecedented unanimity, at the recent elections, I am herethis day, fixed by our constitution, to take the oath of office, and enter upon the duties of Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

In times of peace and prosperity, when the duties and responsibilities of the Governor of Kentucky are comparatively light and easy, it would be a distinguished honor to be called, by the sovereign will of the free, loyal and enlightened citizens of my native State, to the highest office in their gift. The honor is much magnified by the higher duties and graver responsibilities, which are devolved, by the dangers, which threaten, the perils which surround, the evils that afflict, and the sorrows which oppress us at this time.

Profoundly impressed with the weighty responsibilities which I am called to assume, I shall enter upon my duties with an honest purpose, and an unflinching will, to meet and discharge them to the utmost of my abilities. With a firm reliance upon a guiding Providence, and an abiding confidence in the justice, integrity and loyalty of the people of Kentucky, I shall look hopefully to the future, trusting to their charitable judgment upon my administration, as I shall seek to avoid the justice of their censure.

We are fallen upon evil and troublous times—when a great, free people have turned upon themselves, to make war upon a peace, a happiness, a prosperity, a liberty, such as never in any age or land crowned a people with blessings, and seek by violence to overthrow their government, and darken the future to the hopes of man. Our future historian will drape in mourning the page on which is recorded the history of these years of rebellion, calamity, and woe! The terrific warfare which continues to sweep over our beloved land, filling its great heart with inexpressible anguish, as pang after pang, for the loved and lost, pierces the bosom of every home, should, by its community of woe, of suffering, and danger, draw our people more closely together, and evoke the nobler charities of our nature, to a concentrated and united effort to stay this tide of misery and flow of danger, by bringing to constitutional unity those who have departed from constitutional faith upon a departure from constitutional faith is the foundation of all the evils now upon us; a return is the only permanent remedy.

Our government was constructed, by its wise founders, to secure the blessings of liberty to themselves, and in perpetuity to their posterity. Touched with supernal inspiration of wisdom, they so framed our State and Federal Governments as to secure the objects of free government so perfectly that we were left nothing to do but to enjoy, or destroy.

The equal right of each and all to live in the peaceful enjoyment of "life, liberty, property, and pursuit of happiness," is the great object and end of free government. These secured, man is free; this is liberty! Our fathers grasped the subject of constitutional liberty so thoroughly as to leave no excuse for misgivings for the wickedness of any who might, at any time, attempt a forcible revolution of the government. So faultless in its structure, so comprehensive, and yet so minute in its safeguards thrown around the liberties of the people, equal rights and equal privileges were alike secured to every freeman. The rights, so secured, were entrusted to the custody and guardianship of the people, who were to enjoy. The rulers were to be servants, and the people the masters. And to insure against usurpation of power, or aggravation of wrongs, recurrent elections at short intervals of time, and an upright and enlightened judiciary, were ample safeguards. The mode of effecting any changes in the organic law, which experience might suggest, was fully provided.

In the appointed manner the ruling power—the citizens—could alter, change or modify, not only policies of legislation, but the organic law, through the peaceful medium of the ballot-box, thus leaving no excuse for forcible revolution.

In securing the peaceful enjoyment of property to the citizen, one subject of difficulty was presented to our fathers, which they wisely and securely adjusted. Some of the States recognized slaves as property; others did not; and it being a principle of universal law amongst civilized people, that wherever the laws recognized property in a thing, the same law assured the owner in his right; but where the law did not know any property in a thing, no owner could assert any right; it raised the question how to secure to the owner of slave property equal protection in its enjoyment with the owners of other property, without, at the same time, doing violence to the distinctive character of the State governments not recognizing such property. In States where slavery was recognized, the laws assured the right of the owner; but in those States where property in slaves was not recognized, no right of ownership could be known or asserted by law. This is in the very nature of government. For the non-slave States to recognize, by their laws, property in slaves, so as to return them by law to the owner, would necessarily subvert the very nature of their government, and make them slave States. To obviate this difficulty, which existed only

in reference to this one species of property, and secure to the citizen owning slave property, equal protection in his rights, and at the same time to preserve the distinctive character of each State government, the return of fugitives from service or labor, escaping from one State to another, was undertaken by the Federal government, and the guaranty given that no law of any State to which such fugitive might escape should discharge such fugitive from the labor or service which he owed. Thus the character and laws of each State were respected and preserved, and the rights of all the citizens of each State placed upon footing of equal security. Thus the Federal Constitution, which created the Union, harmonized the equal security of all in every right, with the unity of the government, and with the rights of the States.

Some becoming dissatisfied with this perfected equality, have sought to destroy it, in violation of constitutional faith. On the one hand the abolitionist would destroy the right; on the other the secessionist would elevate slave property above every other interest and right. Each seeks to subordinate the constitution to his extreme view. Each makes war upon the foundation theory of free government; and by the fanatical energy with which they have urged forward their extreme views, they have at length precipitated upon us the most terrific and heart-rending war of rebellion, that ever shook the foundations of social being. Notwithstanding the conservative element North and South, those who on the one hand wish to keep constitutional faith and grant the equal security which the constitution pledges, and those on the other, who ask nothing more, are overwhelmingly in the majority in both sections; yet, by some strange infatuation of evil, the few have involved the many in this horrible strife.

How shall the constitution-abiding, Union-loving, conservative men, north and south, meet the issue presented by those who, on the one hand, seek, by usurpation, to pervert the constitution, to invade its sanctities, and overthrow its securities, and on the other to destroy the constitution and the Union by forcible revolution. The one in political, the other in war-like array.

We must meet them in the modes sanctioned by the constitution. Through the ballot-box we must control legislation within its limits, and by the judiciary protect against the infliction of acts violative of the constitution; and with the whole resources and military power of our government, we must crush the rebellion and restore the national authority over the revolted States. This is the pledge of conservatism; this we must do, or our government perishes, and with it the hope of free government forever!

Fears are expressed, and doubtless many are sincere in their apprehensions, that crushing the rebellion will but open up the way to the destruction of that political equality of the States, which has built up us into a great nationality, and given prosperity and happiness to a mighty and free people. It is feared that mad men will seek to force terms of submission upon the acceptance of the rebellious States, destructive of their State rights and of their political equality. That there are men wicked enough to do so, there is as little room for doubt, as there is to doubt that others are seeking to destroy the government by force. But the conservative men of the whole country have the strength and power, by unity of action, to crush the one, and defeat the evil machinations of the other.

To better assure the friends of constitutional government, of our security against such danger, a few suggestive thoughts, by way of strengthening their confidence and assuring their faith and hopes, may not be amiss. It should be borne in mind that we have now, and will have at the close of the rebellion, the identical constitution which the extremists seek to destroy—the one by innovation—the other by force. It cannot be altered except in the manner therein prescribed. The same facts exist in reference to each State—loyal and disloyal. Rebellion has not altered, or changed, or modified, either the Federal or State constitutions. Nor has the rebellion destroyed the existence of the States, as States of the Union. The revolt only suspends the action of the civil authority of the Federal government within the revolted districts, pending the revolt, and substitutes the military authority until their rebellion ceases, and they consent to accept the civil instead of the military rule.

No reconstruction is necessary. The government is complete—not broken—not destroyed; but, by the blessing of God, shall endure forever. A revolted State has nothing, therefore, to do but to cease resistance to duty and law, and return to its fealty, organized under its Constitution, as it was before and would be now but for the revolt, and thus place itself in harmony with the Federal government. Thus, all that was suspended, by revolt, will be restored to action.

But will not the dominant powers require terms other than these? Will they not require the revolted States, as a condition precedent to a restoration of their relations, to adopt either immediate or gradual emancipation? These are grave questions, and suggestive of a dangerous and wicked experiment. We trust to plighted word and constitutional faith as guaranty against such an issue. Nothing but disregard of honor and the principles of humanity can force such an issue, and we will not invite an evil by battling it into being. The afflictions pressing upon us claim our immediate efforts. When others come we shall meet them. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

The States, by rebellion, did not lose their status, as States of the Union. Their harmonious and peaceful relations only were disturbed. By rebellion they invoked the military power of the civil rule during the time of rebellion. Revolt did not destroy or suspend the civil rule, but it did organize and remit them to a territorial status, for revolution attempted, but failing, is no revolution—nothing is changed, every thing remains. It is the successful attempt, which revolutionizes—changes—destroys. It follows, therefore, that no terms can be demanded except to submit to the constitution and laws as they are. To demand anything more would be to change sides with the rebellion—to make war upon the constitution, at the moment the rebel became willing to submit to it.

But may not the rebel States be required to assemble conventions and so modify their constitutions as to meet these demands. No such convention can be called, to have any legal power, until after the State is organized under the constitution, and makes the call pursuant to the mode fixed in the constitution. When organized so as to be in position to call a convention, it will be in harmony with its Federal relations, being all the time in and of the Union, and a sovereign State of the Union; and no power or party would dare to attempt to lay terms in violation of Federal and State rights. To require such a convention would be an admission of the right; to admit the right of such convention would be to concede the right of secession, and thus vindicate the right claimed by rebellion.

It is because we deny the power of such conventions, either to bind or loose, and regard their acts as nullities, that we claim the revolted States as still of us—bound to us by constitutional obligation—and, therefore, we are enforcing the observance of duty. We cannot, without ourselves becoming rebels to the constitution, deny the return of a State to its peaceful relations to the government, precisely upon the terms it stood when those relations were broken.

It is the duty of our government, when the armed rebels are driven from or subdued in a revolted State, to protect and encourage the loyally-disposed citizens remaining, in at once organizing their State, and by the election of all its officers—State and Federal—as provided for in their constitution and laws, place the State in organized harmony with the government. Humanity and the course of constitutional liberty demands this course. Who shall be punished, will be a question for the civil tribunals to determine. To prevent crime is the object of humane punishment; not to revenge wrong. Revenge finds no sanction in the laws, and awakes no responsive thrill in the bosom of humanity. If the prodigal returns, let a nation rejoice! The nearest and dearest relations of life have been rudely severed by the rebellion. If return to duty by submission to the laws, with penitence for the past, and amnesty judiciously proclaimed, has a balm for our many wounds, let it be applied; let us be healed of this great woe!

When the rebellion is suppressed, and the national authority restored, we will have the same constitution, the same government, the same nationality we had before our peace was broken, our prosperity checked, and our security endangered by rebellion. We will have had a painful, but it may not be an unprofitable lesson. We will have learned to observe constitutional faith, and that to respect the rights of each other is essential to the peace and security of all. We shall have learned, that "life, liberty, property, and the pursuit of happiness" are the common right of all—each holding it by equal constitutional sanction; that this pertains as much to him who sleeps in cottage home as to him who dwells in palatial halls; that free government knows no distinctions in right, but assures all alike; that no consequence is given to one species of property above that of another; that all lives, and all consciences, are equally protected by free government.

Kentuckians, we have suffered much. This rebellion has invaded the sanctities, and disrupted the ties of the holiest and dearest relationships. It has pierced with anguish the throbbing hearts of our people. We have been invaded by hostile armies, and harassed by rebel marauders. Our "life, liberty, property, and happiness" have been buffeted by rebellion. And to fill our cup of bitterness, we have been misunderstood and distrusted by people of other loyal States, and misconstrued by rebels at home and abroad. Because we insist upon the observance of what we regard as constitutional faith, and upon respect being had to personal and property rights, we have been held, on the one hand, to be of doubtful loyalty, and claimed, on the other, as in sympathy with and ready to join the rebellion. Our recent elections, it is to be hoped, will forever put to rest, and quiet this question. Kentucky has ever been, now is, and always will remain, loyal to the government of our fathers.

The loyalty of Kentucky does not rest upon attachment to, or dislike of, any species of property; but is founded upon the immovable devotion of her people to the principles of constitutional liberty.

Kentucky cannot be shaken in her fidelity to the constitutional unity of our government. We cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it; accustoming ourselves to think and speak of it as a palladium of our liberties; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety. And while she retains respect for the memory, and confidence in the virtue and wisdom of its founders, she will cling to that constitution, and that Union as the only place of safety and rest, on earth or amongst men, for her faith and hope of a free government. But when measures are adopted to crush the rebellion, which we deem unwise or unjust, we will not approve, but will exercise our right to oppose and correct in a legitimate way. Because we furnish the means, we do not commit ourselves in favor of the modes of applying them. It is our duty to supply the means; the duty of others to apply them. Those charged with the application are responsible for any misdirection or abuse of the means. We are responsible for the means; they for the expenditure. We arm and equip the soldier, but do not approve when he plunders or robs. We will not sanction acts violative of constitutional right, but we will not therefore neglect the use of every necessary means to protect and defend the constitution against rebel efforts to destroy it, merely because somebody does not understand or regard its provisions as we do.

The recent elections clearly and unanimously define the popular will and public judgment of Kentucky. It is settled that Kentucky will, with unwavering faith, and unswerving purpose, stand by and support the government in every effort to suppress the rebellion and maintain the Union. That for this purpose, she will "devote the whole resources of our government to crush the present causeless and wicked rebellion, and restore the national authority over the revolted States."

But whilst so devoting our whole resources to uphold and maintain the government against rebellion, the same devotion to constitutional liberty will equally impel her to oppose her will to all unconstitutional, all wicked, unwise, or hurtful measures of policy, which may be suggested or adopted in the prosecution of our defensive war. This she will do through the peaceful medium of the ballot-box, by the persuasive power of argument, and the legitimate force of our constituted tribunals.

We will make no factious opposition; will adopt no mode of opposition which can in any manner check or retard those charged with the administration of the Government, in any legitimate effort to suppress the rebellion and restore the national authority over the revolted States.

Kentucky will not affiliate with those at home, or in other States, whose manifest objects, under pretense of opposition to war measures, to cover their real purpose of crippling the energies of our Government, paralyzing its arm of just defense, and forwarding the aims of the rebellion.

The recent vote of Kentucky proclaims that she will not fraternize with rebellion, either open or covert; and with equal emphasis, that she will not fraternize with those who would pervert our just defense into a fanatical war upon the constitutional rights and liberties of the people of the southern States. But firmly and immovably poised upon her own just, loyal, and proud constitutional center, Kentucky will maintain the right, and support the constitution and the Union, by all the powers and modes sanc-

tioned by the wisdom of a humane experience, and a just and legal warfare. "Men and money" to crush the rebellion; votes and argument to correct legislative; or executive policy, when erroneous. This is the proclaimed and deliberate will of Kentucky; this is her right and her duty. She will maintain her right, and will do her duty.

We affiliate with the loyal men north and south, whose object and policy is, to PRESERVE the Union and the Constitution, unchanged and unbroken, and to restore the people to harmony and peace with the government as they were before the rebellion.

It is not a restored Union—not a reconstructed Union—that Kentucky desires; but a preserved Union, and a restored peace upon constitutional basis.

Kentucky hails with satisfaction the demonstration of conservative sentiment, manifested by the recent elections of many of her sister States, and looks to the co-operation of conservative men as the hope of a vigorous and wise prosecution of our defensive war, and an honorable and just settlement of peace.

In this connection, it may not be amiss to say, that we have a decided objection to organizing and arming negro regiments. Our objection is not to the power, for it is admitted, that whatever may be taken for use, in war; all its available uses may be appropriated. Nor is our objection because of any respect for rebels, but from regard to the self-respect and the interests of loyal men. Our objection is, that the arming of negroes humiliates the just pride of loyal men, and injuriously affects their interests. The loyal man is as much injured by the arming of negroes as the disloyal man. The injury is indiscriminate. It encourages and promotes insubordination amongst the slaves of loyal owners, depreciates their property, and endangers their security. The war should be against the rebel, not upon the loyal men. This is the white man's government; he is abundantly able to defend it. There are plenty of loyal white men to defend the government, and suppress the rebellion; let them do it. As such forces are unnecessary to our defense, but really an obstacle to success by embittering the minds of the Southern people, and as it is hurtful to the interests and endangers the security of loyal men and humiliates their just pride, without any compensating benefit, it should be abandoned.

The loyal interests of the country should not be endangered or sacrificed, and its just pride be broken, by an uncalculated and needless experiment, which can profit nothing, while it endangers much, and caters only to the passions of the extreme abolitionist, who has no respect for the constitution, and no love for the Union. But there is, beyond the present injury, a future difficulty and danger which it were well to consider.

The slaves so employed cannot be again remitted to bondage. What is to become of them? Shall they be turned loose, armed or unarmed, in the south? The wildest fanaticism must comprehend the fact, that such slaves armed or unarmed, can never remain and live amongst those against whom they have been set in battle array. They must therefore either be carried to some of the northern States, or colonized elsewhere. What northern State is ready and open to receive them? We apprehend that no home can there be found for them. Where then shall they be sent, how provided for, at what charge, and at whose expense? Surely these questions of grave consideration and dangerous issue, should be thoroughly explored, and well matured, before employing a force, which can add nothing to our defense, but retards success, and which remits to the future the necessity of adjusting those questions of difficult settlement and dangerous issue. But for this, as well as other evils resulting from rebellion, we will look to the constitutional remedies. We will appeal to the public judgment as the tribunal, and the ballot-box as the corrective; and will devote the whole powers of our government to crush the rebellion—which is the parent evil, the occasion, and cause of all—and restore the national authority over all the revolted States. We will remedy the evils to which rebellion has subjected us, we should look first to the preservation of the life of the government, that being saved, the constitution will soon heal all minor injuries by virtue of its own inherent vigor. We should avoid all the blows of the combat, to look upon and nurse a slight bruise or trivial wound. We cannot too strongly condemn the factions opposition of those who assail, not to correct, but for the purpose of weakening the loyalty of the citizen, and fettering the movements of the government. We condemn, as treasonable, the efforts of those who attempt to organize, under pretense of opposition to obnoxious war measures, a party whose real purpose is not to correct the evils complained of, but use them as a pretense for withholding the necessary supplies and aid for our defense, and thus aid and assist the rebellion.

Much of this form of treasonable opposition is attempted under a clamor for free speech and free press! Liberty of speech and of the press, as well as of action, must remain unbridled so long as our government exists in its present form. But freedom and license are very different and repugnant. Free speech is not a licensed tongue. A licentious is not a free press! To do, to say, to write, to print, what we have a right to do, to say, to write, or print, is the freedom for which we should contend. We should not be free to do what we have no right to do. We are at liberty to commit murder, but we have no right to do so. We are at liberty to slander our neighbor, to commit treason, to speak or print treasonable and seditious speeches, in time of rebellion and thus aid and assist the rebellion. The abridgment of our rights as freemen, to punish us for such abuses of liberty, or restrain us when reasonable grounds exist to believe we have been guilty, or are about to commit such acts, to the danger of public or private security. Some are more hurtful in speech, than action. Some will encourage and promote treason, without the courage to act it out themselves, and when seized and placed under just restraint, they clamor for the "sacred right of free speech and free press." Let him who does, or says, or prints, what he has no right to do, to the injury of others or the public, be held responsible for such acts. To have it otherwise would be to make licentiousness the definition of liberty. The tongue and the press, like man, should be free, but not lawless. Let them act, being amenable for acting wrong. Good and evil being set before them—and they free to choose—but must gather the fruits of that choice.

Much is said about military arrests, as arbitrary and unconstitutional. Much of this clamor is gotten up by those who are not only ignorant of constitutional powers and duties, but whose real purpose is to destroy, not to sustain, the constitution. The constitution is always the same, though the powers and duties of the various departments and tribunals of government are very different and various. The rule which controls the action of civil departments is often very different from the rule which governs military action. The judiciary look to the statutes and judicial precedent for rules of decision. The military to the articles of war and the usages of civilized nations to settle belligerent rights. The one may do what the other may not do, and yet each be strictly within the limits of duty and right. The abuse of power is not an abrogation of its rightful exercise. We should, therefore, only correct the abuse, without restricting the power. The civil authorities rule by force of reason; the military by physical force. The rebellion has appealed from the civil tribunals, which rule by force of reason, to the military powers which rule by physical force. Each has its appropriate rules—the one just as constitutional as the other, but very different. Until the rebellion dismisses its appeal, and consents to the civil rule, the law must be expounded by the rules of the power to which they have appealed. The power to suppress a rebellion is limited only by the statutes of the country where it exists, and by the usages of civilized nations. When the rebellion is suppressed, and the rebels consent to submit to the civil instead of the military rule, then the civil will take the place of the military, and judicial precedent will again become the rule of interpretation. Those who appeal from the civil to the military authorities, are great simplifiers if they expect the argument of the bayonet to be constructed upon judicial precedent.

Kentuckians, we must not overlook our own dangers, nor neglect to provide for them. We have been overrun by invading armies and marauding bands of guerrillas, and are still likely to have them to harass us. With a proper and thorough organization of our enrolled and volunteer militia, this could not long continue. We should thoroughly organize, and should revive the spirit of our ancient defense, which characterized our fathers, and gave to their homes protection against a not more savage foe. We should be prepared to meet our enemies and invaders as Kentuckians should ever do, with a devoted loyalty, an unflinching courage and patriotic determination; "welcome them with bloody hands to hospitable graves." Our homes must be protected; we can do it if we will. Let us will it, and do it.

In the midst of the dire calamities forced upon us by the rebellion, we should not permit the present troubles, make us forget our obligations and duties to the future. The education of our youth must be provided for. Our common schools should be cherished with earnest solicitude. We must feed the mind of our coming youth. And whilst we transmit to them an undiminished and an unbroken heritage of freedom, we should see that they be fitted to receive and pass it down, not impoverished, but enriched to their successors. Our Jacksons, our Clays, our Websters, have passed away, leaving us the light of their example, the wisdom of their counsel, the treasures of their fame, as part of our heritage. And last, though not least, be of the sage counsel, and of the eloquent tongue; the mould of manly chivalry; the type and embodiment of a pure and lofty patriotism; that perfect model of a Kentuckian, JOHN J. CARRINGTON, has been gathered to his fathers, and Kentucky is left lonely and in tears! To our common schools we must look, as the nursery of men to fill their places, and prolong their fame.

The improvement of our country, by using every available means; the encouragement of agriculture and promotion of mechanic arts, by affording every facility and practicable aid, are duties which devolve upon the statesman, and claim the attention of every lover of his country. Our public charities should not languish for want of support, but be expanded with the growth of our means, to the full measure of a wise and humane philanthropy.

To the self-sacrificing and gallant soldiers, who brave the hardships, and confront the dangers of the battle field, to preserve our government, and perpetuate the blessings of liberty, we speak words of praise and encouragement. "Men and money" shall sustain you in your noble work of patriotism. Grateful hearts shall pour their richest treasures of thankfulness upon you while living, and should you fall in discharge of duty, will cherish your heroism as part of our country's treasure, and give life to your memory in our grateful hearts. Your names and devoted sacrifices will be linked in imperishable fame with that of your elder brother, the brave and gallant Nelson, whose prompt and timely aid saved Kentucky—his native State—from the desolations of rebellion. His great heart embraced the cause of liberty; his broad intellect comprehended the vastness of the issue to humanity, and his mighty soul issued with the pulsations of purest patriotism. He now sleeps in his chosen place of rest—at Camp Dick Robinson—in those fields where his sagacious patriotism first devoted Kentucky to duty and to salvation. The heart of the soldier and the patriot will pay him and our noble dead the homage of a grateful remembrance, and will inurn their names in the soul of memory!!!

The wife and children, the widow and orphan, of our gallant soldiery, should not be left to seek for shelter, nor to beg for bread. Whilst a grateful memory pursues the sleeping brave, an active humanity should provide for those who suffer, and who need. With the example of those who have preceded me, and the light shed upon my way by the retiring administration, I shall enter upon my duties with a firmer step, and more confident hope, fully determined, to the utmost of my abilities, to see that the laws be faithfully executed; that every aid and support be given to suppress the rebellion and restore peaceful relations; that every practicable assistance be given to the development of the mental, moral, and physical resources of my State; its exalted charities be sustained; the rights of the citizen be maintained; and the integrity and honor of the Commonwealth preserved.

With a firm and confident reliance upon the support of my fellow-citizens, in all my efforts to maintain these purposes, and an abiding trust in a ruling Providence, I now propose to take the oath of office, as Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

After the conclusion of Gov. B.'s address, Col. Richard T. Jacob, the Lt. Governor elect was handsomely introduced by Gov. Robinson.

Col. Jacob remarked that, though he had been announced for an address, this was not the time or the occasion for him to attempt a speech. He had made no preparation with this view, but could not omit reminding his fellow-citizens of the difference in the condition of our State to-day, and one year ago, when our State was overrun by an overwhelming and ruthless foe, pressing our retreating soldiers through the streets of Frankfort, while to-day we were assembled, in peace and quiet, to celebrate one of the

most brilliant achievements ever won by a free people—the recent glorious victory at the ballot-box. Col. J. spoke with force and eloquence, and when, at the close of his remarks, he appealed to the people never to surrender the Union, but stand firm to the last, he was greeted with loud and enthusiastic cheers. We regret not having a full report of his remarks. The oaths of office were, at the conclusion of his remarks, administered to him by Judge Jacob Swigert, of this place.

All the exercises of the day were passed through with most gratifying success. Every one was pleased, and went away more than satisfied at the bright prospect ahead for a continued successful administration of the affairs of our State.

Dr. J. M. Mills acted as Chief Marshal of the day, and not only he, but all his assistants, acquitted themselves with credit. The thanks of all, are due to the several committees for the efficient manner in which the arrangements were made and carried out.

The presence of many gallant officers and soldiers added interest to the occasion. Among the distinguished officers present we noticed the gallant Rousseau, and Staff, whose services added so much to the fame of Kentucky.

Many distinguished citizens were in the audience, but we have not the space to give either the names or the many incidents which added so much to the interest of the occasion.

GEN. JOHN W. FINNELL.—We understand that Adjutant General Finnell, having resigned the office which he has so ably filled, was tendered a re-appointment by Governor Bramlette, but declined it, as another important, professional and private business, required his undivided attention.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.—The Governor has appointed Hon. E. J. Van Winkle, of Somerset, as Secretary of State; Lt. Col. John Boyle, of the 9th Kentucky Cavalry, Adjutant General; and Samuel G. Suddarth, Esq., of Adair county, Quarter Master General.

EX-GOV. J. F. ROBINSON.—This eminent citizen, leaves for his home, in Georgetown, this morning, attended by an escort of our leading citizens. In our next issue we will have occasion to speak of his distinguished services, and give expression to the universal regret which this community feels at the interruption of the delightful associations which his presence amongst us had created.

WE give our readers an opportunity, at the earliest moment, to read the Inaugural Address of Governor Bramlette, and while no word of ours could increase the desire of all to read it, we cannot forego an expression of our very high admiration for it. It is a splendid document, and remarkable for the ability, wisdom, patriotism, and honest purpose and spirit which characterize every part of it. It is, in every regard, a noble and faithful expression of the loyalty and political faith of a people, who stand among the first in the nation for all the elements and attributes which dignify a nation—a people who have ever been, now are, and always will be, loyal to the government of their fathers.

The address will occupy a rank among the foremost State papers of this, or any other period—alike honorable to him from whom it emanated, and to the State. Aside from its intrinsic merits, it will possess an importance and exert an influence, in moulding public sentiment, throughout, not only this, but other States in the Union, which will be peculiarly gratifying to the loyal heart of Kentucky.

The influence which the opinions and sentiments, so aptly and eloquently set forth in this address, will exert in checking the tendency to radicalism which is, unfortunately prevailing in some of the political parties in the loyal States, will prove of vast benefit to the cause of the Union.

The noble utterances of a man, who has been so signally honored, will reach the hearts and minds of the conservative masses of the nation, and urge them to oppose, by the powerful and irresistible means of the ballot-box and public opinion, "all unconstitutional, all wicked, unwise, or hurtful measures of policy," which party hate, selfishness, and zeal, may endeavor to impress upon the nation. We believe that the sentiments which he so correctly represents as those of the people of this State, will meet a hearty response from the conservative and loyal people of the North. He says:

"We affiliate with the loyal men north and south, whose object and policy is, to preserve the Union and the Constitution, unchanged and unbroken, and to restore the people to harmony and peace with the government as they were before the rebellion."

"It is not a restored Union—not a reconstructed Union—that Kentucky desires; but a preserved Union, and a restored peace upon constitutional basis."

Let every one read and ponder the sentiments of the address. It is worthy the occasion, the office, and the crisis.

Every day brings to light overwhelming evidence of a decided change of sentiment in many parts of the rebel States, and an earnest desire on the part of the people to return to their allegiance. We learn, by the telegraph, that the National Intelligencer, of the 29th ult., contains a letter from the Hon. John Adams, who is vouched for as a loyal man and friend of the Administration, and has just returned from a trip through Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee. He says he has conversed extensively with the people and most of the leaders of the rebellion, a majority of whom

regard their final effort as ineffectual, and express a willingness to accede to any terms which shall not humiliate or degrade them.

They affirm that it is not for them to beg for peace, but for President Lincoln to hold out the olive branch. They desire the leaders in the rebellion to be held to a strict accountability for their crimes. The writer urges a proclamation by President Lincoln, after the fall of Charleston, offering protection to all who will at once lay down their arms. The Intelligencer says the statements of the writer are entitled to full credit as facts and that the writer, Mr. Adams, is a man of honor, integrity and intelligence.

These signs of the times will be hailed with delight by every intelligent patriot, who really desires the preservation of the Union. While our gallant soldiers are pressing the armed traitor to the wall, nothing should be left undone on the part of the government to encourage, develop and protect this happy and gratifying Union sentiment.

In this connection we quote from the admirable Inaugural Address of Gov. Bramlette:

It is the duty of our government, where the armed rebels are driven from or subdued in a revolted State, to protect and encourage the loyal citizens remaining, in at once organizing their State, and by the election of all its officers—State and Federal—as provided for in their constitution and laws, place the State in organized harmony with the government. Humanity and the course of constitutional liberty demands this course. Who shall be punished, will be a question for the civil tribunals to determine. To prevent crime is the object of humane punishment; not to revenge wrong. Revenge finds no sanction in the laws, and awakes no responsive throb in the bosom of humanity. If the prodigal returns let a nation rejoice! The nearest and dearest relations of life have been rudely severed by the rebellion. If return to duty by submission to the laws, with penitence for the past and amnesty judiciously proclaimed, has a balm for our many wounds, let it be applied; let us be healed of this great evil!

FRONT.—Louisville Journal, of Aug. 31, says a heavy frost fell in that vicinity on Saturday, and in some places so thick that words could be plainly written on the ground, or upon whatever it fell, with the fingers. This is a little singular, and something new for this season of the year. Great fears are entertained that if it was general, the tobacco crop will be seriously injured.

There was a heavy frost here at the same time, but we have not heard, as yet, of any damage done to the fruit or crops.

THE Owensboro Monitor learns that upward of 700 men have been enlisted in the Thirty-fifth regiment mounted Kentucky volunteers, at Camp Finnell, near that place. A fine lot of horses to mount the regiment have been received. We predict success to this Green river regiment.

RECONSTRUCTION.—In the correspondence from Tusculooza, of the Mobile Evening News is the following:

"The game is up. It's useless calling for us men up to forty-five, for we can't go. Reconstruction, on whatever grounds we can get it, say I." These startling words, uttered in a brisk, confident, and shameless tone, awoke me from my after-dinner torpor as I lay back in my chair in a public house at Tusculooza. The speaker was a big, hearty, young fellow of forty-two. His auditors, numbering half a dozen, were men older than himself, and apparently as fit for powder as any class of robust "examples" that have come within my vision. The various replies in answer to the speaker's discourse were flattering enough to him. One of the submissives exclaimed: "You're right John." "A—old Mississippi refugee with his family and fifty niggers, stopped at my place yesterday, and wanted supplies. Told him I'd see him in purgatory first; to go home and defend his own State, not run off and eat us all up. If having to run off and leave everything to the Yankees ain't subjugation I'd like to know what is. It's time this thing was stopped; and now I'm ordered out, although my substitute is with Lee, and must leave my property to take care of itself. I'll be—first!"

Such ideas as these I have heard recently so frequently advanced by men of property, who, for various reasons, are exempt from military duty, and who have never shouldered a musket or carried a sabre, that wealth and patriotism seem incompatible. Now, when it becomes imperative to lend aid of their strong arms in support of the cause, reconstruction, sing they all, sooner than expose their precious persons or relinquish an acre of their cherished lands.

The correspondent then "reasons" with them for their madness, as he terms it, appealing first to their pocket, then to their pride, and lastly to their passions.

THE Cincinnati Commercial of Saturday says:

One hundred and sixty-three bales of cotton were seized yesterday by U. S. Marshal Sands, being in transit from Louisville and the property of a resident of that place, who, as is alleged, has been in active co-operation with the rebels since July, 1861.

RULES.—A lady who has just opened a boarding-house up town, has posted up the following "rules and regulations": The gentlemen must not put their feet on the mantel in the winter, nor out of the window in the summer, and no lady must write her name on the glass with a quartz pen. If she uses an air-kiss, she must regulate the damper herself, and not ring every ten minutes for the chambermaid. The single gentleman must not play the trombone nor make love to the servants nor comb his whiskers at the table. If he does, he won't answer. No lady must turn up her nose at anything upon the table, unless she has a natural pug, and none of the party must drink with a mouthful of victuals, nor must they fight for the top buckwheat cake. Terms liberal, and board to be paid weekly in advance.

A young fellow has as good a right to spoil a magazine-full of essays in learning how to write as an oculist has to spoil a bat full of eyes in learning how to operate, or a dandy, like Brummel, to point to an arm-full of failures to achieve a perfect necktie.

Remember the "Polyorama of the War."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REV. J. H. WATERMAN'S
English, Classical and Mathematical
High School.
WILL BEGIN MONDAY, SEPTEMBER
14TH, 1863, at his residence in South Frank-
August 23, 1863—tf.

Colonization Notice.
The Liberia packet ship will sail, from Baltimore to Liberia, on the 1st of November, 1863. Those free colored persons in Kentucky, who design going to Liberia at that time, and those servants set free to go there, the executors will give notice to Rev. A. M. Cowan, Frankfort Ky. The emigrants from Kentucky will leave Lexington, Ky., on the 27th October, 1863, to be in Baltimore in time.

Papers published in Kentucky will please publish this notice.

School Notice.
THE MISSES SMITH WILL RE-OPEN their Boarding and Day School, in South Frankfort, (in the school-room formerly occupied by Mr. Fell), on the SECOND WEDNESDAY IN SEPTEMBER, (the 9th inst.).
For particulars see Circulars, which may be had on inquiry of the Rev J. N. Norton and Col. James J. Miller.
June 22, 1863—ts1.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF OHIO,
CINCINNATI.
SESSION OF 1863-'64.
THE regular Course of Instruction in this Institution will open on MONDAY, THE 22ND DAY OF NOVEMBER, and continue four months. Clinical Lectures will be delivered during the month of October.

FACULTY.
L. M. LAWSON, M. D., Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine.
GEO. C. BLACKMAN, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.
W. W. DAWSON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.
M. B. WRIGHT, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.
JAMES GRAHAM, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
NELSON SAYLER, A. M., L. L. B., Professor of Chemistry.
CHARLES KEARNS, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

FEES.
Professor's Tickets..... \$60 00
Matriculation Ticket, (payable once)..... 5 00
Dissection Ticket..... 5 00
Commercial Hospital Ticket..... 5 00
St. Johns Hospital Ticket..... 3 00
Graduation Fee..... 25 00
Students have the privilege of taking any number of tickets that may suit their purposes.—Boarding can be obtained at \$2 50 to \$3 00 per week. Students will be aided in procuring boarding houses, by applying at the College, on the south side of Sixth street, between Vine and Race streets.
Further information may be obtained by addressing the Dean.
L. M. LAWSON, M. D., Dean,
South East corner Sixth and Race streets.
Sept. 2, 1863—1m*

Positively For Three Nights Only!

FROM the Assembly Rooms, Broadway, New York, will open at
METROPOLITAN HALL,
On Wednesday, Sept. 24, 1863, and continue every Night, and Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons.
The Gigantic

POLYORAMA OF THE WAR!!

Just finished at the enormous expense of \$10,000! A vast and comprehensive, officially authentic, and minute in all its details.
These scenes were painted with scrupulous fidelity by a corps of celebrated artists of New York City, and commenced with the first breaking out of hostilities, and has been in steady progress down to the present time—showing every event of importance connected with this terrible contest, from the first dread signal at Sumter down to the last Grand Battle, and profuse with startling dramatic effects. This work is entirely new, and on a scale of magnificence never before attempted. The fire and smoke of the advancing host are seen, and the thunder of cannon and the din of the battle-field fall upon the ears of the audience, and the fearful work of carnage and death is presented with a distinctness and vividness making reality. The beholder has before him, truthful to life in every particular, the Great Battle, with all their Starting Details, with a graphic view of Cities, Fortifications, Fleets and Armies, the Struggle in Virginia, the War in the West, the Contest in the East, on the Ocean, the Campaign in the South, Scenes in Camp Life, and Scenes of Sad and Mournful Interest.
An Explanation of all the Scenes will be given at each of these Entertaining Exhibitions.

WAR IN THE WEST!

The Second Great Battle of the War, the Battle of Springfield; Gallant Charge of the First Iowa Regiment; Repulse of the Rebel Cavalry; Death of Gen. Lyon.

The Great Naval Expedition—Bombardment of Fort Walker, and Beauregard's Retreat of the Garrison and Evacuation of the Forts.

The Siege of Fort Fisher—Three days of conflict; the Destruction and Capture of an entire Division of the Rebel Army; Storming of the Fort; the Great Decisive Bayonet Charge on the Rebel Outworks, and Surrender of the Fort.

The War On the Mississippi—The Bombardment and Capture of Island No. 10; National Fleet of Mortar Boats Bombarding the Fort during the Storm.

The Battle of Pea Ridge—The Triumph of General Sigel.

The Great Contest of the West—The battle of Pittsburg Landing; two days of the most desperate fighting; final and victorious charges of the Union troops, and disorderly retreat of the Rebel army.

Great Battles Before Richmond—The week of gigantic struggles: the battles of Malvern Hills. The National army abandoning their position on the Pamunkey river; burning of the White House and immense stores; invasion of Maryland by the Rebels; the great battle of Antietam—the mightiest battle ever fought on this continent.

ADMISSION..... 30 cents.
CHILDREN AND SERVANTS..... 25 cents.
Liberal arrangements made with Sabbath and Public Schools on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, at 3 o'clock. Children then admitted at 10 cents.
JOHN HORTHWATH,
Business Agent.

Doors open at quarter before 7 o'clock, and to commence at quarter to 8 o'clock precisely.
Aug. 23, 1863—3t.

Glendale Female College.
The next session will commence on the SECOND MONDAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1863. Its buildings and other accommodations are ample and elegant. Its teachers, in the literary and ornamental departments, are unsurpassed. Its course of instruction is as thorough and extended as any other, and its patrons are among the best educated. Many of them presidents and professors in the best western male colleges. For catalogues, information, and admission direct to Rev. J. G. MONFORT, D. D., Glendale, Hamilton County, Ohio.
August 17, 1863—1m.

FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES.

WERE introduced into this community by myself about 1847, and a large number of calls attended with entire satisfaction, to all concerned, until 1857, when I discontinued the trade. Since that time Mr. A. G. Cammack has had the trade almost exclusively, and recently expressing a strong determination to retire from the business, and offering very reasonable inducements, J. W. Fisk and myself purchased his entire stock on hand, which, together with a fine assortment of CASES AND CASKETS, received since the purchase from him, makes our present supply very ample.

We have also concluded to manufacture and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of WOODEN COFFINS, of every size, price, and quality.

We are also prepared to offer special inducements to undertakers in or out of the city, either for Cases, Caskets, Wooden Coffins, and every description of Coffin trimmings, all of which we intend to keep and offer on reasonable terms.

Individuals or families can feel assured that all orders entrusted to us, will be promptly and carefully attended to. Apply to
J. B. GRAHAM & CO.,
No. 6, St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky., opp. P. O.
August 26, 1863—w&tw1y.

DENTAL CARD.

G. GRANVILLE SAMUEL, M. D.,

DENTIST, OF ST. LOUIS.

AT THE solicitation of his friends, tenders his professional services to the citizens of Frankfort, and the surrounding country, for a limited time.

OFFICE—At Mrs. Geo. W. Triplett's, South Frankfort.
August 26, 1863—tf.

Farm for Sale.

I WISH to sell MY FARM in Franklin county, situated on Main Elkhorn, and on the road leading from Frankfort to Owenton, about 9 miles from Frankfort. The farm contains

160 ACRES

of good land; over half of it being excellent bottom land, and the remainder lies well for cultivation. Over 100 acres cleared, and the balance is in good timber and well set in blue grass. The improvements are comfortable, and there are all necessary out buildings. The farm is well watered both for family and stock.

A good bargain will be given to any wishing such a farm, and purchasers are invited to call and see it.

There is another farm near by of 200 ACRES, which can be had on reasonable terms.
J. W. FRENCH.
Frankfort, August 5, 1863—3m.

*Paris Citizen insert to amount of \$5 and send bill to this office for payment.

ESTABLISHED 1760.

PETER LORILLARD.

Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer.

16 & 18 CHAMBERS ST.

(Formerly 42 Chatham Street, New York.)

WOULD call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:

BROWN SNUFF.

Macaboy, Demigros, Pure Virginia,

Flue Rappes, Coarse Rappes, Natchitoches,

American Gentlemen, Copenhagen.

YELLOW SNUFF.

Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch,

High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch,

Irish High Toast, Fresh Scotch,

or Lundyfoot.

Attention is called to the large reduction in prices of Fine Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobacco which will be found of a Superior Quality.

TOBACCO.

Smoking, Fine Cut Chewing, Smoking,

Long, P. A. L., or plain, S. Jago,

No. 1, Cavendish, or Sweet, Spanish,

No. 2, Sweet Scented Oranoco, Canaster,

No. 1 & 2, The Faint Cavendish, Turkish

smoked, Granulated.

N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on Application.

April 24, 1863—1y.

Proposals for Boxes.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
FRANKFORT, KY., Aug. 18, 1863.

SEALED proposals will be received at this office until the 31st day of September, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for making and delivery of THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY boxes for packing the public books for distribution.

They must be made of good seasoned plank, three fourths of an inch thick—100 of said boxes to be 18 inches deep, by 22 inches square, 100 to be 16 inches deep, by 22 inches square, 75 to be 14 inches deep, by 22 inches square; and 75 to be 12 inches deep, by 22 inches square. The same to be well and securely nailed with 8-penny nails, and in every respect to be made in compliance with the specimens which are to be seen at this office. Said boxes to be delivered at the Book Bindery of A. C. Keenan, on or before the 15th day of September, 1863.

Proposals must be addressed to the Secretary of State, and endorsed "Proposals for Boxes." Bond, with approved security, under the penalty of \$500, will be required of the person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded for the faithful discharge of the contract, which bond must be executed within five days after the 31st day of September.

Aug. 9, 1863—td.

D. C. WICKLIFFE,
Secretary of State.

ARMINGTON, KELLY, LEON & DONNEKER'S

MINSTRELS,

THE FAVORITES OF THE WEST,

Comprising 16 Performers.

THIS unrivaled troupe will exhibit in CAPITAL HOTEL HALL, for ONE NIGHT ONLY, on WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2D, 1863, with the greatest combination of talent ever concentrated in one company. All the phases of Ethiopian life will be faithfully pictured. Dancing, Burlesque Opera, and Farce will embrace some of the principal features.

Admission 50 cents. Children under 10 and Servants 25 cents.

Front and Centre Seats reserved for Ladies. Doors open at 7 o'clock commencing at 8 o'clock.

Aug. 31, 1863—2t.

R. S. DINGESS, Agent.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will apply to the Board of Directors of the Frankfort, Lexington, and Versailles Turnpike Road Company for a renewal of a Certificate for 1000 shares of Stock, Nos. 10 to 20, in said Company, at their meeting, in the month of October next, the certificate, which was heretofore given me, having been lost.

August 7, 1863—1m

R. A. BRAWNER

DR. JOHN BULL'S

COMPOUND

CEDRON BITTERS.

The Latest and Most Important Discovery of the 19th Century.

NO MAN'S name is more intimately connected with the history of the Materia Medica of the United States, or more favorably known as a pioneer in medical discovery, than that of Dr. JOHN BULL, of Louisville, Ky. His inimitable preparation of Sarsaparilla, has long stood at the head of the various compounds of that valuable drug. His Compound PECTORAL of Wild Cherry, has become a household word throughout the West and South; and his Worm Lozenges, in less than a year after their introduction attained a reputation as wide spread as the continent of North America. But the crowning glory of his life remains to be attained in his latest discovery, or rather combination, for he does not claim to have been the discoverer of CEDRON, which is the basis of the bitters now offered to the public. That honor belongs to the native inhabitants of Central America, to whom its virtues have been known for more than two hundred years. Armed with it the Indian bids defiance to the most deadly malaria, and banishes, without fear, the most venomous serpents. It is a belief with them that while there is breath left in the body the Cedron is potent to cure, no matter what the disease may be.

While Dr. Bull is not prepared to indorse this extravagant pretension, he is, nevertheless, satisfied from a thorough examination of the evidence relating to its virtues, that as a remedy and preventive for all diseases arising from exposure, or to changes of weather and climate, or to the miasmatic influences, it stands without a rival, and justly deserves the reputation it has so long enjoyed in Central America and the West Indies.

DYSPEPSIA,

and its attendant train of symptoms, it acts more like a charm than a medicine. There is nothing in the whole range of Materia Medica, that can for a moment bear a comparison with it in this disease.

A full account of this wonderful plant may be found in the 11th edition of the U. S. Dispensary, pages 1387 and 1388.

A series of experiments in which Dr. Bull has been for years engaged, has just been brought to a successful termination, and he is now enabled to offer to the public a combination of Cedron with other approved tonics, the whole preserved in the best quality of copper distilled Bourbon whiskey, which he is confident has no equal in the world.

He might furnish a volume of certificates, but the public have long since learned to estimate such things at their true value. The safest plan, for every one to test for himself the virtues of a new medicine. Give the

CEDRON BITTERS

one trial, and you will never use any others.

It is not necessary to publish a long list of diseases for which the Cedron Bitters are a specific.

In all diseases of the STOMACH, BOWELS,

LIVER OR KIDNEYS;

In all affections of the BRAIN, DEPENDING

UPON DERANGEMENT OF THE STOMACH

OR BOWELS;

GOUT, RHEUMATISM AND NEURAL-

GIA; AND IN FEVER AND AGUE;

It is destined to supersede all other remedies. It not only cures these diseases, but it PREVENTS them.

A wine glass full of the Bitters taken an hour before each meal, will obviate the ill effects of the most unhealthy climate, and screen the person taking it against disease under the most trying exposure.

Sold by Druggists and Grocers generally.

Prepared by Dr. JOHN BULL'S Principal Office, Fifth street, Louisville, Ky.

June 19, 1863—3m.

House and Lot for Sale.

I WISH to sell the HOUSE AND LOT, in the city of Frankfort, on the West side of Main street, above the Capitol Hotel, known as the Jno. P. Cammack property. Any one wishing to purchase can apply to Nelson Alley, in Frankfort, or to me, near the Back Run Church, in Frankfort county, who will make known the price, and terms of payment.

JOHN W. MARTIN,
Agent for the Heirs.

Frankfort, August 26th, 1863—1m&w1y.

United States Five-Twenties Loan.

I WILL furnish United States 5 per cent. bonds in sums ranging from fifty to five thousand dollars at par.

Apply to me at Farmers Bank.

J. B. TEMPLE.

Frankfort, Aug. 18, 1863—1y.

Medical Notice.

I HAVE associated Doctor Wm. H. GARDNER with me in the practice of Medicine and Surgery.

HUGH RODMAN.

Frankfort, August 12, 1863—3m.

THE NINTH SESSION

OF Mrs. RALLIE E. TODD'S School for

Children will commence on

Monday, September 7, 1863,

and continue twenty weeks, at \$3 the session.

No extras.

*No deduction made for absence except in case of sickness.

July 6, 1863.

MRS. MARY WILLIS TODD'S

SCHOOL will commence, Monday, the 7th day

of September, 1863, in the basement of the

Presbyterian Church.

TERMS—Per Session of five months, \$10.

July 22, 1863—td.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

IS CONDUCTED by an able and complete

faculty, and is always open for the reception

STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY.

On the 1st day of July, A. D. 1883, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act entitled, "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1883.

THE name of the corporation is ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, and is located at Hartford, Connecticut.

The capital is FIFTY HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, and is paid up.

ASSETS.

Real Estate unincumbered, \$87,963 13

Cash on hand and in Bank, \$8,900 92

Cash in transit, 111,968 05

Hartford, P. & F. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, \$44,000 39,600 00

Cleveland & P. A. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 3,500 4,000 00

N. Y. Central Railroad, (Convert), Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 10,000 12,200 00

Cleveland & P. A. Railroad, (S. F.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000 27,750 00

Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R., (S. F.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000 27,750 00

Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R., (2d Mort.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000 25,500 00

P. Ft. W. & C. Railroad, (2d Mort.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000 25,500 00

Atlantic Dock Co., Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 20,000 22,000 00

Hartford & N. H. R. R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 38,000 41,800 00

N. Y. Central Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 30,000 32,400 00

N. J. R. R. & T. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 19,000 19,000 00

Conn. River Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 10,000 10,600 00

Little Miami Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 3,000 3,360 00

Michigan Central R. R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 8 per cent., semi-annual interest, 10,000 12,100 00

Rochester City Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000 28,000 00

Brooklyn City Bonds, (Water), 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000 29,250 00

New York City Bonds, 6 per cent., quarterly, 75,000 86,250 00

Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 38,000 42,940 00

Hartford City Scrip, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 26,000 26,000 00

Town of Hartford Bonds, (1883 & 1884), 6 per cent., annual interest, 60,000 67,200 00

Jersey City Water Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000 28,500 00

United States Coupon Bonds 1874, 5 per cent., semi-annual interest, 205,000 200,000 00

United States Coupon Bonds 1881, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 125,000 135,000 00

United States [5-20] Coupon Bonds 1882, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 100,000 100,000 00

U. S. Treasury Notes, [Aug. 7-10], 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 57,300 60,165 00

Ky. State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 10,000 10,500 00

N. Y. State Stock, 6 per cent., quarterly interest, 31,000 35,650 00

N. J. State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 15,000 15,450 00

Connecticut State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 20,000 22,800 00

Ohio State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 100,000 112,000 00

Michigan State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000 26,000 00

Indiana State Stock, 2 1/2 per cent., semi-annual interest, 70,000 45,600 00

Temporary loan to the State of Connecticut, with accrued interest, 101,530 70

Atlantic Mutual Life Insurance Co., Scrip, 1882, 1883, 18,600 15,886 00

500 Shares Hartford and N. Haven R. Co. Stock, 50,000 90,000 00

250 Shares Conn. River R. Co. Stock, 25,000 26,500 00

100 Shares Hartford and Worcester R. Co. Stock, 10,700 15,515 00

50 Shares Conn. River Co. Stock, 5,000 1,250 00

50 Shares Citizens' Bk's S'tk, Waterbury, Conn., 5,000 5,250 00

50 Shares Citizens' Bk's S'tk, Stafford Springs, Conn., 5,000 5,250 00

36 Shares Eagle Bk's S'tk, Providence, R. I., 1,800 1,800 00

200 Shares Revere Bk's S'tk, Boston, Mass., 20,000 21,000 00

100 Shares Safety Bk's S'tk, Boston, Mass., 10,000 10,300 00

200 Shares Bk's of the State Mo. S'tk, St. Louis, Mo., 20,000 10,000 00

100 Shares Merchants Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo., 10,000 8,000 00

200 Shares Mechanics Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo., 20,000 10,000 00

400 Shares Farmers and Mechanics Bk's S'tk, Phil. Pa., 20,000 22,800 00

140 Shares Aetna Bk's S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 14,000 14,700 00

100 Shares Bank of Hartford Co. S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 5,000 5,500 00

200 Shares City Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn., 20,000 21,600 00

100 Shares Charter Oak Bk's S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 10,000 9,900 00

275 Shares Exchange Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn., 13,750 13,750 00

440 Shares Farmers & Mechanics Bank S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 44,000 51,040 00

500 Shares Hartford Bk's S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 50,000 71,500 00

100 Shares Merchants & Manufacturers Bk's S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 10,000 10,500 00

300 Shares Phoenix Bk's S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 30,000 32,100 00

250 Shares State Bk's S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 25,000 30,500 00

100 Shares Conn. Riv. Bk's S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 7,500 11,250 00

400 Shares Am. Ex. Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City, 40,000 42,000 00

800 Shares Broadway Bank S'tk, N. Y. City, 30,000 39,000 00

800 Shares Butcher's & Drovers Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City, 20,000 32,000 00

100 Shares City Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City, 10,000 14,000 00

100 Shares Bank of South Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000 10,000 00

200 Shares Bk of Commerce Stock, N. Y. City, 20,000 20,400 00

100 Shares Hanover Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City, 10,000 10,000 00

300 Shares Importers and Traders Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City, 30,000 31,800 00

100 Shares Mercantile Bank Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000 13,000 00

200 Shares Market Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City, 20,000 20,000 00

1200 Shares Mechanics Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City, 30,000 35,400 00

200 Shares Merchants Ex. Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City, 10,000 10,000 00

400 Shares Metropolitan Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City, 40,000 46,000 00

830 Shares Merchants Bank Stock, N. Y. City, 41,000 44,280 00

400 Shares Manhattan Co. Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City, 20,000 28,000 00

300 Shares Nassau Bk's S'tk, New York City, 30,000	31,800 00
200 Shares North River Bk's S'tk, New York City, 10,000	10,500 00
300 Shares Bank of N. Y. Stock, N. Y. City, 30,000	35,400 00
200 Shares Bk's North America S'tk, N. Y. City, 20,000	21,000 00
200 Shares Bank of the Republic S'tk, N. Y. City, 20,000	21,600 00
400 Shares Ocean Bk's S'tk, New York City, 20,000	20,000 00
400 Shares Peoples Bk's S'tk, New York City, 10,000	10,000 00
500 Shares Phoenix Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City, 10,000	11,200 00
400 Shares Union Bank S'tk, N. Y. City, 20,000	23,600 00
150 Shares N. Y. L. Ins. and Trust Co. S'tk, N. Y. City, 15,000	31,500 00
100 Shares U. S. Trust Co. Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000	20,000 00
Total assets of Company,...	\$2,952,248 85

LIABILITIES.	
The amount of Liabilities due or not due to banks and other creditors, None.	
Losses adjusted and due, None.	
Losses adjusted and due, in suspense, or waiting for further proofs, 137,107 12	
All claims against the Company are small, for printing, &c.	
Total liabilities,...	\$142,735 95

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

Thomas A. Alexander, President, and Lucius J. Hendee, Secretary of the ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, being severally sworn, depose and say, each for himself, that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested in Stocks and Bonds; that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of the said Etina Insurance Company.

THOS. A. ALEXANDER, President.

LUCIUS J. HENDEE, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Justice of the Peace in and for said County of Hartford, State of Connecticut, on the 22d day of July, 1883.

HENRY FOWLER, Justice of the Peace.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY.

FRANKFORT, July 2, 1883.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand and affixed my official seal, this day and year above written.

GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

FRANKFORT, July 2, 1883.

No. 20, Renewal.] This is to certify, that J. M. Mills, as Agent of the Etina Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statement and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1883; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since filing of the statement above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.

GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

By C. BAILEY, Assistant.

The following is a list of licensed Etina agents in Kentucky for the year commencing July 1, 1883:

Jas. W. Armstrong, Augusta, Bracken county.

Philip S. Bush, Covington, Kenton "

M. L. Broadwell, Cynthiana, Harrison "

Jas. A. Chappell, Carlisle, Nicholas "

Alex. H. Lathrop, Carrollton, Carroll "

David R. Murray, Cloverport, Breckridge county.

Alex. S. McHenry, Danville, Boone county.

John P. Phillips, Elizabethtown, Hardin "

Frederic H. Skinner, Eddyville, Lyon "

John M. Mills, Frankfort, Franklin "

Sam'l Stockwell, Flemingsburg, Fleming "

Noah Spears, Jr., Georgetown, Scott "

Philip H. Hyllier, Henderson, Henderson "

John P. Phillips, Louisville, Christian "

Stephen Powers, Hawesville, Hancock "

James A. Curry, Harrodsburg, Mercer "

Jas. W. Cochran, Lexington, Fayette "

Abner G. Daniel, Jr., Lancaster, Garrard "

Frederic B. Merimee, Lebanon, Marion "

John P. Phillips, Louisville, Christian "

Joseph Broderick, Mayville, Mason "

Wm. Hoffman, Mt. Sterling, Montgomery "

Chas. T. Chilton, New Castle, Henry "

John A. Willis, Nicholasville, Jessamine "

Henry Blanton, New Liberty, Owen "

Chas. F. Buchanan, Newport, Campbell "

John O'Brien, Owensboro, Daviess "

Wm. W. Massie, Paris, Bourbon "

John Marshall, Paducah, McCracken "

Isaac D. Smith, Richmond, Madison "

Wm. R. Casey, Springfield, Washington "

Thos. M. Davis, Smithland, Livingston "

James L. Caldwell, Shelbyville, Shelby "

Henry T. Harris, Stanford, Lincoln "

Dan'l M. Bowman, Versailles, Woodford "

A. C. Ward, Winchester, Clarke "

H. J. Abbott, Warsaw, Gallatin "

July 20-2w.

List showing Number of Volunteers Furnished by Each Congressional District of the State of Kentucky, to United States Army.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Fulton.....	0
Hickman.....	0
Ballard.....	74
McCracken.....	63
Graves.....	150
Marshall.....	216
Caldwell.....	94
Trigg.....	94
Lyon.....	70
Caldwell.....	139
Livingston.....	21
Crittenden.....	176
Webster.....	25
Total.....	1,159

SECOND DISTRICT.

Christian.....	548
Hopkins.....	200
Muhlenburg.....	320
Henderson.....	190
Daviess.....	407
McLean.....	462
Ohio.....	1,027
Hancock.....	189
Brookridge.....	564
Grayson.....	564
Butler.....	450
Edmonson.....	116
Total.....	5,228

THIRD DISTRICT.

Russell.....	367
Cumberland.....	492
Clinton.....	454
Monroe.....	613
Morehead.....	415
Berea.....	328
Allen.....	328
Simpson.....	74
Warren.....	381
Logan.....	327
Todd.....	192

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Fayette county, as a runaway slave, on the 9th of July, 1883, a negro man calling himself GREEN. He is about 20 years of age, copper color, 5 feet 8 inches high, weighing 165 pounds. Says he belongs to some man in Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

W. H. LUSBY, J. F. C.

July 21, 1883-lm.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Fayette county, as a runaway slave, on the 6th day of July, 1883, a negro man calling himself DAN. He is about 18 years of age, black color, 6 feet high, weighs 165 pounds. Says he belongs to some man in Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

W. H. LUSBY, J. F. C.

July 21, 1883-lm.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE MONROE county jail, on the 22d day of July, 1883, a negro man calling himself SAM. He is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, weighing about 140 pounds, of a dark copper color, shows his teeth very plainly when he talks. Says he belongs to W. D. Cloudy, of Montgomery county, Tennessee.

The owner can come forward prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

MARTIN BAILEY, J. M. C.

July 15, 1883-lm.

NOTICE.

THERE IS COMMITTED TO THE LYON county jail, a negro man calling himself JACK PETTIT. He is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, weighing about 150 pounds, and is slow of speech, of a dark black color. Says he belongs to Woods, Lewis & Co., of Stewart county, Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

JOHN LONG, J. L. C.

July 15, 1883-lm.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Warren county, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself JIM. He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, 20 years old, will weigh about 150 pounds, black. Says he belongs to Jas. Strong, of Giles county, Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

R. G. POTTER, J. W. C.

July 17, 1883-lm.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE WARREN county jail, on the 5th day of July, 1883, a negro man named GEORGE. He is about 21 years of age, 5 feet 10